[Selective summary translation of RADIO Magazine by Dexter Anderson, W4KM, 150 Eleventh Street, S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003-3911. Postage & subscription costs are covered by ARRL which supports the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union.]

Translator's remarks:

The theme of the May issue is the 50th anniversary of V-E Day. Most material through page 13 relates in some way to the anniversary. In the quoted portions below, the words within square brackets have been added for clarification and do not appear in the original.

Page 5 contains a rare reference to Stalin and provides background on why 9 May is celebrated as V-E Day in the USSR: Marshal of Communication Forces Andrey Ivanovich Belov, presiding at a round table, stated that "During the night of 8 and 9 May 1945 a long-awaited piece of news was transmitted to the Headquarters of Commander-in-Chief I. V. Stalin -- the report of the signing at Karlshorst [East Berlin] of the act on the unconditional surrender of the fascist forces." ... "At 0043 hours 9 May [Moscow Time] the signing was completed and the text of the act was transmitted to Moscow. Now all of the equipment that we used then is carefully preserved in the museum of the engineer forces in Leningrad."

Pages 9 and 10 contain a colorful description of events that shed light both on the celebration of V-E day on 9 May and on the first celebration, just two days earlier, of what was to become known as "Radio Day." The following description was made at the conclusion of another round table by Deputy Minister of Communication Ashot L'vovich Badalov, described as deputy chief of the USSR State Commission on Radio Frequencies [zamestitel' nachal'nika Gosudarstvennoy komissii po radiochastotam SSSR]. He is well known as a prominent participant, since World War II, in activities of the International Telecommunication Union.

"From 1943 to 1945 I worked in the Central Administration of Radiocommunication and Radiobroadcasting of the People's Commissariat of Communication [predecessor of the Ministry of Communication -- the people's commissariats were redesignated ministries following World War II], where I was occupied with broadcasting matters and also with the use of broadcasting stations for the benefit of the air forces.

"I was often in the radio-equipment room which was located in the Central Telegraph building. That's where I was on 7 May 1945. On that day the 50th anniversary of the invention of radio by A. S. Popov was being celebrated. The celebration was taking place in the Bolshoi Theater. And suddenly we receive a transmission of the German Radio on the surrender of the German forces. This was a report on the signing of preliminary protocol on the surrender. I ran to the theater and gave this report to the People's Commissar for Communication. As is known, the unconditional surrender act itself was signed at Berlin at 0043 Moscow Time 9 May. ..."

pp 13 - 14: "Expanded Horizon," by M. Bobylev. [On the "Red Star" Buguruslan city radio club. The photo on page 14, taken at collective station UZ9SWC, shows, left to right, A. Danilenko (she is chief of the collective station), V. Mavrinskiy (head of the radio club), and V. Zotov, commissar of the club.] [Functions of club "commissar" unknown.]

pp 15 - 18: "Method for Calculating a Transmitter Pi Circuit," by Konstantin Aleksandrovich Shul'gin, UA3DA, ex-U3BA. [A framed insert on page 16 contains a photo and a biographic sketch of the author, who has often written articles for "Radio" and who has been on the air with UA3DA for 39 years. A successful contester, he has been awarded a number of sport titles (master of distant communications, master of radioamateur sport, master of sport of the USSR, honored master of sport of the USSR). He has been a member of the Presidium of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR since 1970, has headed the Federation's Short Wave Committee for 12 years, and is presently Deputy Chairman of the Federation.]

pp 19 - 20: "LET'S MASTER THE SHF [SVCh] BAND!" by K. Fekhtel, UB5WN, Master of Sport of the USSR, Kiev. [Continuation of article by V. Prokov'yev, RA3ACE, in previous issue.]

pp 21 - 22: "Preparation of Data for Satellite Operation," by Vladimir Arkad'yevich Khmelyuk, Mytishchi, Moskovskaya oblast'.

[A framed insert on page 21 contains a photo and biographic sketch of the author, for whom no call-sign is given. Since 1975 he has assisted the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR in the development of radioamateur space communication.]

[This full though non-literal translation is especially subject to error on account of the unfamiliar technical nature of the article. The two pages of the article are repreduced herewith -- as pages 6 and 7 of this summary translation -- to enable those lacking access to the original to verify the symbols actually used. One problem is that a mixture of Latin and Cyrillic letters appear to have been used -- for example the letter "X" may be the Latin letter with the form "X" as used in Algebra or the equivalent of the Cyrillic Kh as in Khrushchev. P5 may mean memory (pamyat') 5.]

In the past, "Radio" magazine has published articles on the mathematical calculation of reference [initial???] data for operation via radio amateur communication satellites and on partial automation using microcalculators. New domestically-made programmed microcalculators, the "Elektronika B3-34," the "Elektronika MK-54," and the "Elektronika MK-56" (which differ only in their external appearance and in the front-panel inscription) permit fully automated calculation of reference data. Two programs for these calculators are given below. The first determines the longitude, west of the zero meridian, and the time of the satellite's ascending node. In addition, as a result of the calculation, the orbit number for which the calculation is being performed is shown, as is the date. The prediction data published in the newspaper "Sovetskiy Patriot" serve as the basis for this program.

The second program finds, for a given time, the spherical coordinates of a satellite relative to the earth station -- Asimuth A (shown from north in a clockwise direction), the satellite's angle of elevation over the horizon (site angle [???]]), and the distance d from the station to the satellite. The time calculation increment $\Delta\tau$ [?] is one of the reference values in this program. If at a given moment of time the satellite has not entered into the radiovisibility area of the earth station, an automatic transfer to point $\tau_1 = \tau_0 + \Delta\tau$ takes place. If the satellite is not visible at that point either, the calculation is performed for the next point, and so on until $\tau_\pi = \tau_0 + \pi\Delta\tau$, where it is visible.

To facilitate use of the programs, instructions are given for their application, as are test problems whose purpose is to verify the correct entry of the program and to explain the mechanics of the programs' use. The programs are written in the microcalculators' keyboard symbol language. Reverse trigonometry functions are designated using the power -1. Operations involving pressing the prefix keyboard and entering the program into the microcalculator are omitted.

Instructions for Program 1.

1. Enter into the memory register data on the predicted reference orbit: Orbit number N_0 -- in register 0, date -- in register A, ascending node time t_{00} -- in hours and tenths of an hour -- in register 1, period of rotation T -- in hours and tenths of an hour -- in register 2, the longitude of the ascending node -- in register 3, and the ascending node longitudinal displacement per orbit -- in register 4.
2. Calculate [???] the increment [???] $\Delta N = N - N_0$ (N is the number of the orbit for which the calculation is being performed) and enter ΔN in register 5.
3. Press keys "B/O" and "C/P" to calculate the first point.
4. Examine the results obtained. The number of the orbit for which the calculation is being performed is located in register X (appears immediately after the end of the calculation), the date in register A (to display it press keys "IP" and "A"), the time of the ascending node in register B ("IP" and "B"), and the latitude in register C ("IP" and "C"). If the value obtained for the date is greater than the number of days in the month in which orbit N occurred, subtract the the number of days in the reference [------at this point second page of original article begins------] month, and write the new number in register A. Time is shown in hours and minutes which appear following a comma.
5. In order to obtain subsequent points it is necessary to record a new value N in register 5 and press the "C/P" key. The results are calculated in the same way as indicated in point 4.

Instructions for Program 2.

1. Set switch "R-G" to position "G."
2. Enter data in memory registers: Latitude of earth station in register 1, radius of orbit g ($g = 331.37501\ T^{2/3}$, where T is the satellite's period of rotation in minutes) in register 5, sin i (i is the inclination of the orbit) in register 4, angular velocity of the Earth's rotation -- 0.2506844 -- in register 6, the radius of Earth -- 6371 -- in register 7, 180 in register 9, the half-period of satellite rotation in minutes, rounded up to the next whole minute -- in register D.
3. Determine auxiliary value $\Lambda = 360 - \lambda_0 - \lambda$ (λ_0 is the ascending-node longitude, λ is the earth station longitude) and enter it in register 2.
4. Calculate [???] the time increment [???] $\Delta\tau$ and enter it in register 8.
5. Calculate [???] time $\tau = t - t_0$ (t is the time for which the calculation is being performed, t_0 is the time the ascending mode occurs) and enter it in register X.
6. Press keys "BP," "0," "3," and "C/P," to calculate the first point.

7. Examine the results obtained. The time τ_N appears on the indicator after the calculations. To obtain the site angle [angle of elevation?], it is necessary to press key "XU" ["KhU"?]. The value of the azimuth in retained in register A ("IP" and "A") and the distance in register B ("IP" and "B").
8. Change the differential (if necessary) and enter its new value in register 8. Press keys "B/O" and "C/P" to receive data for the next point.

Test Problems for Program 1.

Reference data: 18 May 1985, "Radio-8" satellite, N_0 = 15001, t_0 = 1.5 hours, λ_0 = 295°, T = 1.9960443, $\Delta\lambda$ = 30.067663 .

1. ΔN = 1. Solution: 1 P5 B/O C/P. [P5 may equal memory 5.]
Result: N = 15002, date - 18, t_0 = 3 hours 30 min., λ_0 = 325°.
2. ΔN = 11. Solution: 11 P5 C/P.
Result: N = 15013, date - 19, t_0 = 1 hour 27 min., λ_0 = 296°.
The solution time for each problem is about 40 seconds.

Test Problems for Program 2.

Reference data: 18 May 1985, station located in Moscow (φ = 55.8°, λ = 37.6°), "Radio-8" satellite, N = 15002, t_0 = 3 hours 30 min., λ_0 = 325, T = 119.76266 min., 360/T = 3.0059452, r = 8051.3232 km, sin 83° = 0.99254616.

1. Λ = 360 - 325 - 37.6 = -2.6 -- in P2 [memory 2?], $\Delta\tau$ = 2 -- in P8 [memory 8?] τ = 0. Solution: BP 03 C/P.
Result: τ_N = 8 min., site angle [elevation angle] -- 6.1568509 ≈ 6°, A = 182.57963 ≈ 183°, d = 4286.7248 ≈ 4287 km. Solution time -- 3.5 min.
2. $\Delta\tau$ = -2 -- in P8 [memory 8?], τ = 32. Solution: BP 03 C/P.
Result: τ_N = 30 min., site angle [elevation angle] -- approximately 4.1°, A ≈ 12.5°, d ≈ 4487.5 km. Solution time -- about 2 min.

Mytishchi, Moskovskaya obl. V. Khmelyuk

p 23: "CQ-U." [Half of usual two-page length - Tr.]

INFO*INFO*INFO.

"FOR 'RADIO' MAGAZINE CUP AND PRIZES."

... Changes have been made in the rules for the Shortwave Satellite Competitions to be held at Klaipeda [Lithuania] on 30 June from 0720 to 1220 Moscow time [0320 to 0820 UT]. The object is to have the greatest possible number of QSO's via satellite [the article makes no mention of "Radio" satellites, suggesting that use of AMSAT ones is not precluded], using 'phone, c.w., or mixed mode. Off-site contestants [i.e. those not present at the Klaipeda site] may work on-site contestants and each other. The exchange consists of RST or RS and a serial number beginning with 001 (the numbering is continuous regardless of mode). Each contact between off-site contestants counts one point and each contact with an on-site contestant counts five points. SWL's must monitor both stations...

Among off-site contestants the championship (only on an overall basis) is determined by the greatest number of points. To break a tie, the contestant who worked the greatest number of on-site contestants will be declared the winner. ...

A prize and diploma [certificate] will also be awarded to the foreign participant with the highest score. Winners for each continent will be presented diplomas and pins.

РАДИОЛЮБИТЕЛЬСКИЕ СПУТНИКИ

Подготовка данных для работы через RS

В журнале «Радио» уже публиковались материалы по математическому обеспечению расчета исходных данных для работы через радиолюбительские спутники связи и частичной их автоматизации с помощью микрокалькуляторов. Новые отечественные программируемые микрокалькуляторы «Электроника Б3-34», «Электроника МК-54» и «Электроника МК-56» (отличаются друг от друга внешним видом и надписями на передней панели) позволяют произвести полную автоматизацию вычисления исходных данных. Ниже приводятся две программы для них. По первой определяют долготу, отсчитываемую к западу от нулевого меридиана, и время прохождения восходящего узла спутником. Кроме того, в результате расчета становятся известными номер витка, для которого произведен расчет, и дата. Исходными для этой программы служат данные прогноза, публикуемые в газете «Советский патриот».

По второй программе находят для заданного момента времени сферические координаты спутника относительно наземной станции — азимут A (отсчитываемый от направления на север по часовой стрелке), угол подъема спутника над горизонтом (угол места) и дальность d от станции до спутника. Одной из исходных величин в этой программе является шаг расчета по времени $\Delta\tau$. Если в заданный момент времени τ_0 спутник еще не вошел в зону радиовидимости наземной станции, то происходит автоматический переход к точке $\tau_1=\tau_0+\Delta\tau$. Если и в ней спутник не виден, то расчет ведется для следующей точки и так до $\tau_n=\tau_0+n\Delta\tau$, где он виден.

Для облегчения пользования программами приведены инструкции по их применению и контрольные задачи, которые служат как для определения правильности ввода программы, так и для уяснения механизма пользования ими. Программы написаны на языке обозначений клавиш микрокалькуляторов. Обратные тригонометрические функции обозначены степенью —1. Операции нажима префиксной клавиши и ввода программы в микрокалькулятор опущены.

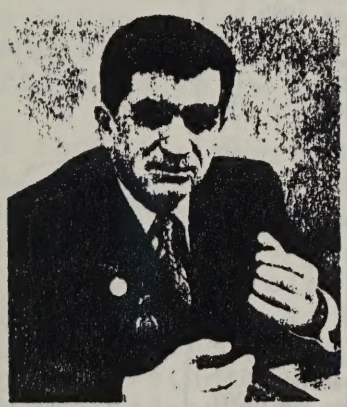
Инструкция к программе 1

1. Ввести в регистры памяти данные из прогноза об исходном витке: номер витка N_0 — в регистр 0, дату — в регистр A, время прохождения узла t_{00} — в часах и десятичных долях часа — в регистр 1, период обращения T — в часах и десятичных долях часа — в регистр 2, долготу восходящего узла — в регистр 3, смещение долготы восходящего узла за один виток — в регистр 4.

2. Задаться шагом расчета $\Delta N=N-N_0$ (N — номер витка, для которого ведется расчет) и ввести ΔN в регистр 5.

3. Нажав клавиши «В/О», «С/П», произвести расчет для первой точки.

4. Считать полученные результаты. Номер витка, для которого выполнен расчет, находится в регистре X (непосредственно индицируется после окончания расчета), дата — в регистре A (для ее индикации нажать клавиши «ИП», «A»), время прохождения восходящего узла — в регистре B («ИП», «B»), долгота — в регистре C («ИП», «C»). Если полученное значение даты больше числа дней в месяце, в котором был виток N_0, то из полученного числа необходимо вычесть число дней исход-



В довоенные годы знакомство Владимира Аркадьевича Хмелюка с радио ограничивалось в основном прослушиванием передач. Был дома репродуктор «Рекорд», а позже — супер СВД-9М. По радио же 22 июня 1941 г. он услышал грозное: «Война...»

— Как и большинство моих сверстников,— вспоминает В. А. Хмелюк,— я не понимал всей глубины бедствий и испытаний, обрушившихся на нашу Родину. Мы осаждали военкомат, требовали отправки на фронт и боялись только, что война закончится без нас.

Нет, не взяли Володю Хмелюка, сына командира Красной Армии, в сорок первом на фронт, хотя и красовались на лацкане его пиджака значки «Готов к труду и обороне СССР», «Ворошиловский стрелок», «Ворошиловский всадник». Возрастом не вышел. Только в следующем году, после десятилетки, призвали в армию. Выбор военной специальности определился разнарядкой, которая была в военкомате. А по ней выходило — идти ему в связисты. Шел без энтузиазма, с одной лишь мыслью — раз надо, значит надо.

После краткосрочного обучения Хмелюк командовал взводом связи в 132-м пограничном полку, воевавшем вначале на Западном, а потом — на 3-м Белорусском фронтах. Немало трудностей пришлось преодолеть молодому командиру. За участие в боевых действиях В. А. Хмелюк получил немало благодарностей, награжден медалями «За отвагу», «За взятие Кенигсберга», «За победу над Германией в Великой Отечественной войне 1941—1945 гг.».

В 1954 г. Владимир Аркадьевич стал дипломированным инженером и начал трудиться в одном из НИИ, а в 1966 г. защитил кандидатскую диссертацию.

Не чужды Владимиру Аркадьевичу и радиолюбительские интересы. С 1975 г. он помогает ФРС СССР в развитии радиолюбительской космической связи.

Публикуемая здесь статья безусловно будет полезна радиолюбителям, работающим через ИСЗ серии «Радио».

Программа 1

```
1  ИП1 ИП2 ИП5  ×  +  П1  2  4  ÷
−  X<0 28  Bx  ПП 83 П9  2  4  ×
ИП1 −  |−|  П1  ИП9 ИПА +  ПА ИП1 ПП
83 П9 ИП1 −  |−|  6  0  ×  ПП 88
1  0  0  ÷  ИП9 +  ПВ  1  ИП3 ИП4
ИП5 ×  +  П3  3  6  0  П6  ÷  −
X<0 72  Bx  П7  ПП 83 ИП7 −  |−| ИП6
×  П3 ИП3 ПП 88 ПС ИП0 ИП5 +  П0
С/П БП 00  1  ,  8  1/X −  1  ВП
7  +  Bx  −  В/О
```

Программа 2

```
ИП8 ИП0 +  П0 ИП5  ×  cos  Bx  sin X>0
89 ИП4  ×  sin⁻¹ ПС cos  ÷ cos⁻¹ ИП2 +
ИП0 ИП6  ×  −  ПВ sin ИП1 cos ИПС tg
×  ИП1 sin ИПВ cos  ×  −  ПА ◯ ПП
92 XY ИПА ÷  tg⁻¹ ПП 92  +  +  ПА
sin  ÷  ИПС cos  ×  sin⁻¹ ПС cos ИП7 ИП3
÷  −  X>0 00 ИП3 x² ИП7 x² +  2
ИП3 ИП7  ×  ×  ИПС cos  ×  −  √  ПВ
1/X ИП3 ИПС sin  ×  ×  cos⁻¹ ИП0 С/П ИПД
БП 01 X<0 96 ИП9 В/О 0  В/О
```

ного месяца, и новое число записать в регистр А. Время указывается в часах и минутах, которые стоят после запятой.

5. Чтобы получить последующие точки, в регистр 5 нужно записать новое значение ΔN и нажать клавишу «С/П». Считывание результатов производится так, как об этом сказано в пункте 4.

Инструкция к программе 2

1. Переключатель «Р—Г» поставить в положение «Г».

2. Ввести данные в регистры памяти: широту наземной станции — в регистр 1, радиус орбиты r ($r=331.37501T^{2/3}$, где T — период обращения спутника в минутах) — в регистр 3, 360/T — в регистр 5, sini (i — наклонение орбиты) — в регистр 4, угловую скорость вращения Земли — 0,2506844 — в регистр 6, радиус Земли — 6371 — в регистр 7,180 — в регистр 9, полупериод обращения спутника в минутах, округленных в большую сторону до целой минуты — в регистр Д.

3. Определить вспомогательную величину $\Lambda=360-\lambda_0-\lambda$ (λ_0 — долгота восходящего узла, λ — долгота наземной станции) и ввести ее в регистр 2.

4. Задаться шагом по времени $\Delta\tau$ и ввести его в регистр 8.

5. Задаться временем $\tau=t-t_0$ (t — время, для которого производится расчет, t_0 — время прохождения восходящего узла) и ввести его в регистр X.

6. Нажав клавиши «БП», «0», «3», «С/П», произвести расчет для первой точки.

7. Считать полученные результаты. На индикаторе после вычислений отображается время τ_N. Чтобы получить угол места, надо нажать клавишу «ХУ». Значение азимута хранится в регистре А («ИП», «А»), дальность — в регистре В («ИП», «В»).

8. Изменить шаг (если это необходимо) и ввести его новое значение в регистр 8. Нажав клавиши «В/О», «С/П», получить данные для следующей точки.

Контрольные задачи к программе 1

Исходные данные: 18 мая 1985 г., ИСЗ «Радио-8», $N_0=15001$, $t_0=1{,}5$ ч, $\lambda_0=295°$, $T=1{,}9960443$, $\Delta\lambda=30{,}067663°$.

1. $\Delta N=1$. Решение: 1 П5 В/О С/П.
Результат: N=15002, дата — 18, $t_0=3$ ч 30 мин, $\lambda_0=325°$.

2. $\Delta N=11$. Решение: 11 П5 С/П.
Результат: N=15013, дата — 19, $t_0=1$ ч 27 мин, $\lambda_0=296°$.

Время решения каждой задачи около 40 с.

Контрольные задачи к программе 2

Исходные данные: 18 мая 1985 г., станция находится в Москве ($\varphi=55{,}8°$, $\lambda=37{,}6°$), ИСЗ «Радио-8», N=15002, $t_0=3$ ч 30 мин, $\lambda_0=325$, $T=119{,}76266$ мин, $360/T=3{,}0059452$, $r=8051{,}3232$ км, $\sin 83°=0{,}99254616$.

1. $\Lambda=360-325-37{,}6=-2{,}6$ — в П2, $\Delta\tau=2$ — в П8, $\tau=0$. Решение: БП 03 С/П.
Результат: $\tau_N=8$ мин, угол места — $6{,}1568509\approx6°$, $A=182{,}57963\approx183°$, $d=4286{,}7248\approx4287$ км. Время решения — 3,5 мин.

2. $\Delta\tau=-2$ — в П8, $\tau=32$. Решение: БП 03 С/П.
Результат: $\tau_N=30$ мин, угол места — приблизительно 4,1°, $A\approx12{,}5°$, $d\approx4487{,}5$ км. Время решения — около 2 мин.

В. ХМЕЛЮК

г. Мытищи Московской обл.

QUA

ИДЕИ. ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТЫ. ОПЫТ

Раздел ведет мастер спорта СССР С. БУНИН (UB5UN)

КРИВОЛИНЕЙНАЯ АНТЕННА

До последнего времени основным элементом направленных антенн являлся линейный диполь, диаграмма направленности которого имеет вид восьмерки. На международной конференции по антеннам и распространению радиоволн в Лондоне в 1979 г. была высказана идея построения криволинейных антенн, и с тех пор их исследованием занимаются многие лаборатории мира.

Рис. 1

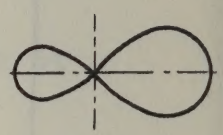


Рис. 2

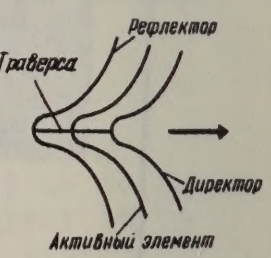


Рис. 3

Если взять диполь длиной $3\lambda/2$ и изогнуть так, как показано на рис. 1, то его диаграмма направленности будет соответствовать диаграмме двухэлементной антенны (рис. 2). Экспериментальная трехэлементная криволинейная антенна (рис. 3) по сравнению с изотропным излучателем давала выигрыш в усилении на 11,5 дБ или по сравнению с диполем — на 9,4 дБ. Отношение излучений «вперед/назад» было 26 дБ. Уровень боковых лепестков не превышал —20 дБ.

Off-site contestants must send off their reports not later than 7 days after the end of the event, to the address: 123363, Moskva, Volokolamskoye shosse, 88, stroyeniye 5, redaktsii zhurnala "Radio" [foreign off-site contestants would presumably use Box 88 - Tr.].

"REPORTS RECEIVED FROM..."

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War we received a letter from a radioamateur with many years of experience, veteran war pilot and Hero of the Soviet Union Aleksandr Gerasimovich Baturin, UA9SDA, who lives and works in the First of May [Pervomayskiy] rayon in the western part of Orenburgskaya oblast'. Many ultrashortwavers know his call: He alone represents worldwide locator square LO51. He works stations up to 250 km away on 144 MHz and when tropospheric conditions improve can work stations such as UA4MC, 350 km away in Ul'yanovsk. Despite his distance from the centers of ultrashortwave activity, Baturin made about 100 QSO's in December 1984 and January 1985 alone. He hopes to extend his range in the near future to 450 - 700 km and to work stations in the Bashkirskaya ASSR and in Chelyabinskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts.

pp 56 - 57: "Soap Bubbles of Antisovietism on the Airwaves," by R. Sanin.

The most refined technical means, broadcasting in particular, are being used by the ideological opponents of socialism to weaken the USSR's international authority which was strenthened by its decisive role in defeating fascist Germany.

A USIA working group coordinates a campaign of falsification and includes representatives from USIA, the Department of State, CIA, various anticommunist centers, and emigre organizations. A special planning group headed by the President's assistant for national security provides overall direction on subversive activity.

A special role in the spreading of slander is assigned to mass radio media such as Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, and the Voice of Israel. Having received the green light from none other than the President of the United States, the radio-slanderers rolled up their sleeves and put out programming suggesting that actions by the Western allies were decisive, overlooking statements by Roosevelt, de Gaulle, and Churchill recognizing the role of the Soviet Union. Churchill, for example, thanked Stalin for accelerating the January 1945 offensive by Soviet forces to relieve the critical situation in the Ardennes; but BBC stated on 8 January 1985, and was later echoed by the Voice of Israel and Radio Canada, that Churchill's appeal to Stalin was not thought through and was unnecessary. Deutsche Welle even said, in a 13 November 1984 broadcast, that Soviet victory would have been doubtful without U. S. lend-lease.

[end of RADIO portion]

The semiweekly (Wednesday & Sunday) newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT (SP) carries amateur radio news, chiefly in one of two columns:
(1) a column called "NLD" [na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh - On the Amateur Bands], edited by Boris G. Stepanov, UW3AX, bearing a sequential number (currently in the thousands), and dated the same as the newspaper (often the Wednesday issue) containing it;
(2) a monthly column called "EFIR" ["AIRWAVES"], consisting of separate articles and numbered for the month to which it refers.
From time to time amateur news is also carried in independent articles or as part of another column such as "Sport."

SP, 5 June 1985, p 4, NLD-1109:
Competitions.

This year [8 - 9 June, according to NLD-1108] the All-Union Ultrashortwave Radiocommunication Competitions will be conducted in much the same way as previously. The information given here concerns only the basic changes being made. On account of the introduction of the new band 5.6 GHz the timetable has been changed:
2000 - 2200 MSK - 1,215 MHz band [1600 - 1800 UT];
2200 - 2400 MSK - 430 MHz band;
0000 - 0600 MSK - 144 MHz band;
0600 - 0800 MSK - 5.6 GHz band.
The entire time of the competitions may be used for operation [i.e., there is no obligatory rest period - Tr.]. Repeat contacts are permitted after 1 hour. For contacts and for [large] squares the following points are credited:
144 MHz band - 1 and 1,000;
430 MHz band - 2 and 2,000;
1,215 MHz band - 3 and 3,000;
5.6 GHz band - 5 and 5,000 points.

Similar changes have been made in the rules for the "Field Day" competitions [26 - 27 July 1985 - Tr.]. Times are as follows:
1800 - 2400 MSK - 430 MHz band;
0000 - 0600 MSK - 144 MHz band;
0600 - 1000 MSK - 1,215 MHz band;
1000 - 1400 MSK - 5.6 GHz band.
Repeat QSO's also count after 1 hour. Points for contacts and for [large] squares are the same as in the All-Union ultrashortwave competitions. Scoring is the same for stations operating under normal conditions as for those operating under field conditions.
Diplomas. Applications for the "Izmail -- City of Russian Glory" diploma, and also QSL cards for amateurs of the city, should now be sent to: 272630 Izmail-tsentr, ab./yashch. 152, byuro [(QSL) Bureau, P. O. Box 152, 272630 IZMAIL-CENTER].
Submitted by N. Lavreka, RB5FF, ex-UB5FDF.

SP, 12 June 1985, p 4, NLD-1110:
Competitions. [Rules for AA DX CONTEST and SUMMER RSGB 1.8 MHZ CONTEST.] In the RSGB 21 MHZ CW CONTEST, 9J2BO led with 4,524 points. The best "U" result was by UH8EAA (10th place, 405 points). UB5-078-306 came in first among SWL's with 12 points.

Radioamateur Satellites. [Full text]

In connection with the entry of the "Radio"-series satellites into shade beginning 13 June, a "sparing" mode is being introduced for the operation of the on-board repeaters; this ensures optimal charging of the batteries. The repeater of the "Radio-5" satellite will be switched on only on Mondays and Fridays, that of the "Radio-7" satellite Tuesdays and Saturdays, and that of the "Radio-8" satellite Thursdays and Sundays. The operating procedure for these satellites for the 29th and 30th (during perparation for and conduct of the satellite radiocommunication competitions) will be announced later. [See translation of NLD-1111 below - Tr.]

SP, 19 June 1985, p 4, NLD-1111:

Competitions.

Competitions for following month:

13 - 14 July: IARU Championship (telegraph and telephone);
13 - 14 July: HK Contest (telegraph and telephone);
21 July: First round in the All-Union "Pioneer Airwaves-85" Competitions (telegraph and telephone);
26 - 27 July: All-Union "Field Day" Competitions (ultrashortwave, telegraph and telephone);
27 - 28 July: International Ultrashortwave "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") Competitions (telegraph and telephone).

[Rules for the IARU Championship.]

[Rules for the HK Contest.]

Club News. From 28 through 30 June UB4XWA will operate from the settlement of Velikiye Korovintsy, Chudnovskiy rayon, Zhitomirskaya oblast' -- the birthplace of Grigoriy Vakulenchuk, one of the organizers of the revolt on the cruiser [vosstaniya na bronsnostse] "Potemkin." Memorial QSL cards will be sent to those contacting UB4XWA. The expedition is being organized by the Federation of Radio Sport of Zhitomirskaya oblast'. Submitted by V. Teteruk, RB5XA, responsible secretary of the oblast' FRS.

Radioamateur Satellites. [Full text]

On 29 June, from 0000 UT to 2400 UT the "Radio" radioamateur satellites will be switched off. On 30 June the satellites "Radio-5" and "Radio-7" will begin operating at approximately 0000 UT.

SP, 26 June 1985, p 4, EFIR-6:

"Results of the Competition" ["Itogi konsursa"]. [The following amateurs with call signs were mentioned as having submitted designs for electronic keys, announced at the end of last year:]

V. Grishin, UT5IS, Kirovograd;
V. Voronin, UA6EAU Cherkessk;
S. Skorokhod, UB5VCS, Znamenka, Kirovogradskaya oblast';
N. Kradyshev, UA3YCH, Dyat'kovo, Bryanskaya oblast';
A. Prikhod'ko, UA9CR, Sverdlovsk;
K. Fekhtel, UB5WN, Kiev;
A. Buzheri, UA9NM, Omsk;
V. Kedenko, UB5ENI, Pavlograd, Dnepropetrovskaya oblast';
A. Tkachenko, UB5QBF, Tokmak, Zaporozhskaya oblast';
V. Borisov, RA6LL, Rostov-na-Donu [Rostov-on-the-Don];
I. Khrustalev, UA3QJC, and V. Chernousov, UA3QMI, operators of collective station UZ3QYX at Voronezh.

"The CRC of the USSR Reports." The Central Radio Club of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel' is beginning to send out the recently-republished "Guide to Radioamateur Diplomas of the World" ("Spravochnik po radiolyubitel'skim diplomam mira"). The guides are being sent COD [collect on delivery] in reponse to orders from OTSh's, RTSh's, STK's, KYuT's, DYuSTSh's, and other radioamateur organizations. The cost of a copy is 1 ruble 30 kopecks, plus postage. The CRC also has on hand sport documentation blanks ("Application-Questionnaire," "Application for Foreign Diploma," "Report on Participation in Foreign Competitions"). Orders for the guides and blanks should be sent to: 123511 Moskva, Pokhodnyy proyezd, 23, TsRK SSSR imeni E. T. Krenkelya [CRC of the USSR Named After E. T. Krenkel', 23 Pokhodnyy proyezd, 123511 MOSCOW].

[Photo] Ten years ago the "Zarya" ["Dawn"] Young Technicians and Radiomen Club was opened in residential-communal section [uchastok] No. 4 in the central part of Voronech. In photo: Young radioman K. Goncharov.

"Designating Modes of Radiocommunication."
["Oboznacheniye vidov radiosvyazi"]

In amateur radio practice (in particular for filling out QSL cards) two ways exist for indicating the radiocommunication mode -- either the initials of the name of the mode in English (for example, AM - AMPLITUDE MODULATION -- i.e. amplitudnaya modulyatsiya). Radioamateurs make fairly wide use of professional radiocommunication mode indicators established by the international Radio Regulations. In response to numerous requests by readers of "EFIR," we are providing both types. It should be kept in mind that at the end of 1979 the professional indicators were changed; the old ones are shown in parentheses.

Telegraph -- CW or A1A (A1 or 0,1A1);

Telephone (amplitude modulation with two sidebands -- AM or A3E (A3 or 6A3);

Telephone (single side band moducation) -- SSB or J3E (A3J or 3A3J);

Telephone (frequency modulation)) -- FM or F3E (F3);

Radioteletype -- RTTY or F1B (F1);

Double side band modulation with suppressed carrier -- DSB -- is designated in the same way as regular amplitude modulation (A3E), and phase modulation is designated G3E.

In amateur contacts and in filling out QSL cards it is best to use the straight amateur radio mode indicators, that is the ones given first.

"Information Booth." [Translator's note: This column is usually not translated on the assumption that timely orbital data are available to those interested. These are the "reference" or "initial" data alluded to in the article reproduced as pp 5 - 6 herein. Please advise in the event anyone wants the reference data carried on a regular basis in the summary translation.]

Data are reported to permit calculation of passes for communication via "Radio"-series amateur radio satellites for 6, 13, 20, and 27 June. For each of these days, the number of the first orbit, the time (UT), and ascending node longitude are given.

"Radio-5":	15,617 - 0032 - 357;
	15,702 - 0155 - 029;
	15,786 - 0117 - 030;
	15,870 - 0040 - 031.
"Radio-7":	15,664 - 0027 - 001;
	15,749 - 0118 - 025;
	15,833 - 0011 - 018;
	15,918 - 0102 - 042.
"Radio-8":	15,590 - 0107 - 003;
	15,674 - 0047 - 009;
	15,758 - 0027 - 015;
	15,842 - 0007 - 020.

The period of rotation (in minutes) and the displacement per orbit in the longigude of the ascending mode (in degress) at the present time for these satellites are the following:

"Radio-5":	119.553818 and 30.015397.
"Radio-7":	119.193603 and 29.925292.
"Radio-8":	119.762106 and 30.067524.

"They Wrote a Purely Formal Reply and Got the Load off their shoulders," by S. Tiro, Sovetskiy Patriot's own correspondent in Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. [A full though non-literal translation is provided for the light this article sheds on the role of traveling journalists in gaining compliance with centrally-issued guidelines. One has the impression that such journalists carry considerable de facto authority. In this case, the journalist traveled, presumably from Moscow, to the other end of the USSR, to the Kamchatka Peninsula; Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy is the capital of Kamchatskaya Oblast', which occupies the Kamchatka Peninsula. By surface, the trip would take upwards of a week and would involve a time change of some eight hours. In Russian, Kamchatka seems almost synonymous with isolation: University students who "sit on Kamchatka" occupy seats in the very back of a lecture hall, far from the professor's watchful eye.]

First a little bit about the unpleasant story, which has lasted over a year and whose end is not in sight. In March 1984 a group of radiosportsmen from Kamchatka requested the editors' assistance in ironing out sport operations. V. Pchelin, UA0ZDE, M. Lokatko, UA0ZDM, G. Boyko, UA0ZCR, and others (25 in all) reported that the collective station of the oblast' radioclub had not operated for several years. In six years there had been five station chiefs. The processing of documentation was being delayed, competitions were cancelled, and so forth.

This letter was printed 28 March and on 16 May the editors published an amswer from A. Volkovskiy, Chairman of the Kamchatskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee. He wrote that the facts had been confirmed, that the criticism had been acknowledged as correct, and that the most serious measures were being taken to eliminate the shortcomings. In June, however, the editors again received a letter, from Ya. Aksel', UC2BF, a well-known radioamateur from Minsk, and then one from V. Boychuk, UA0ZCZ, from Kamchatka, according to which the answer from the oblast' DOSAAF committee was a typical [case of a] purely formal reply, and the situation with respect to radiosport had not changed. And another fact: Seeing the uselessness of their work and being unable to overcome the barrier of indifference to radiosport, the oblast' federation [of radio sport] voted by an absolute majority to disband itself.

At that point we had to prepare to take to the road.

"We know about the sportsmen's difficulties, confidently declared Chairman of the Kamchatskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee A. Volkovskiy, as soon as I had set forth for him the essence of the matter. "But how can one help them? The chief of the radiostation drinks, and finding a new one to replace him is a problem: The salary is low."

"But is the chief the main problem?"

"In my view, yes."

But, regardless of this confident "yes," it is difficult to agree with such a statement.

If only it were that simple to solve the problem! In five years there have been six collective station chiefs. This already says something. And, probably, not all of them were indifferent, callous people. The veterans of radiosport left, the sportsmen locked thsmselves up in their individual stations, and the radio-mixed-events, sport-radiodirectionfinding, and radiodirection sections dispersed. The shortwavers have practically almost ceased activity.

The building of the radiostation needs basic repair. What's more, in the opinion of specialists, it is badly situated -- along side are rocky mountains and various engineering installations. It's impossible to put up an antenna.

Workers from the DOSAAF Oblast' Committee are rarely there. For example, the Chairman of the Kamchatskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee who went there with me was visiting it for the first time. And the chief of the oblast' Sport-Technical Club, to which the radiostation is subordinate, understands little about radiosport. Serious violations characterize the operation of the collective radiostation. For example, up to the present time it is not secured with a lock and the transmitting equipment is not sealed. Anyone can enter the collective station premises. There have been cases of parts and instruments in short supply being sold [??? -- Zamecheny sluchai prodazhi defitsitnykh detaley i priborov]. The present chief, A. Patsan, has abandoned his work at the radiostation, and anyway as a specialist he is of no great value.

Up to the present time a stand has not been set up with samples of workups [??? -- stend s obraztsami otrabotki] of all documentation necessary for the processing and re-processing of radioamateurs [i.e., the processing of amateurs' applications for licenses and upgrades - Tr.]. There is no stand with information on the operation of radiostations or the basic rules for operating equipment. Entries in the SWL logs are made irregularly.

For several years now all radioamateurs in the country have been able to get together with the help of radiosatellites. But the Kamchatka radiosportsmen are still deprived of this. There are equipment problems. And every time the radiosportsmen turned to the Society's oblast' committee, there were put off by empty promises.

The material base of the section [the reference to "section" is unclear; perhaps the shortwave section of the club - Tr.] is very weak. Up to the present time the sportsmen do not have necessary testing and measuring equipment. In reality there is a room and there is the title "collective radiostation" but in the absence of the necessary material base it is difficult to speak of planned and effective operation by the peninsula's radioamateurs.

Many examples, facts, and figures could be cited testifying to the decline of radiosport here. Suffice it to say that radiosport competitions have become a rarity; those who have fulfilled the category norms [i.e. upgrading requirements - Tr.] wait 2 to 3 years for the certificate conferring the [new] category. For example, that's how it was with V. Pchelin. I. Ogol', D. Sokol'vyak, and N. Chigina could not open individual stations for a year and a half. There have been more than enough examples of indifference to the needs of radiosportsmen by workers of the oblast' DOSAAF committee.

We verified the [contents of the] letter together with party and Soviet workers and with the Chairman of the Kamchatskaya Oblast' DOSAAF Committee. The facts were confirmed. Moreover, A. Volkovskiy promised the sportsmen that the situation would be corrected. We would like to believe it, though doubt lingers. After five years of neglect only an ardent enthusiast, only a passionate lover of radiosport who relates sympathetically to the needs of sportsmen, can put things in order quickly. Up til now such qualities have not been exhibited toward radioamateurs by the workers of the DOSAAF oblast' committee. Maybe they will now be spurred on by the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union "On Measures for Improving the Use of Club Establishments and Sport Installations."

[Translator's note: NLD-1112 in the same issue of SP described a "DXpedition" to a remote portion of Kamchatka by members of the Kamchatka Oblast' Radio Club. See top of page h, below.]

"Throughout All Of His Life," by N. Kazanskiy, UA3AF.

[Translator's note: The article is curious, in that it does not appear to be tied to any current event. One wonders whether the author -- Nikolay Valentinovich Kazanskiy, Deputy Chairman of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR -- is commenting obliquely on a current issue; note in this connection the description of Baykuzov as head of "Radio" magazine. It is not inconceivable that Kazanskiy is indirectly supporting a candidate for this position by approvingly mentioning Baykuzov's other qualities. As described, Baykuzov's background in exploring the Arctic resembles that of the late Ernst Teodorovich Krenkel', RAEM -- and of Leonid Labutin, UA3CR, who is very much alive.]

General-Major Nikolay Afanas'yevich Baykuzov, a prominent specialist in the field of communication and a well-known shortwaver, lived a short but exciting life. He participated in the first flights in radio-equipped balloons, arctic voyages and expeditions, and record-making distant flights.

Baykuzov's name is connected with the creation, before the Great Patriotic War, of a long-distance air force; he headed the communication and radionavigation administration. After the war and up to the end of his life (1952) he headed up "Radio" magazine.

He also had a impressive radio amateur record, both in radiosport and construction activity. Thus, he was the first in the country to build, in 1931, a mechanical television set and to receive transmissions from foreign television studios before professional laboratories were able to do so.

Throughout all of his life, Baykuzov performed great social work in DOSAAF.

SP, 26 June 1985, p 4, NLD-1112:

Competitions.

The first round of the All-Union competitions "Pionerskiy efir-85" ("Pioneer Airwaves-85") will take place from 1000 - 1400 MSK [0600 - 1000 UT] 21 July, simultaneously on 'phone and c.w. on 1.8 - 28 MHz. The following band segments may not be used: 1,830 - 1,835 kHz, 1,860 - 1,865 kHz, 3,500 - 3,510 kHz, 3,640 - 3,650 kHz, 7,000 - 7,005 kHz, 7,040 - 7,045 kHz, 14,000 - 14,010 kHz, 14,190 - 14,210 kHz, 21,000 - 21,015 kHz, 21,150 - 21,170 kHz, 28,000 - 28,015 kHz, and 28,500 - 28,515 kHz. Mixed-mode contacts may be counted. Repeat contacts count only if made on separate bands. Contestants are divided into five subgroups: Collective stations at pioneer camps; collective stations whose operators are pioneers or schoolchildren; other collective stations; individual stations; observers (including those without SWL callsigns). The exchange consists of two numbers indicating the age of the operator and a sequential number beginning with 001. Stations of the first group add the letter P to the exchange, those of the second group A, and amateurs who are war veterans W [the W probably stands for veteran, which is the same in English and Russian; the Morse symbol for the Cyrillic letter corresponding to the "v" sound is .--]. Six points are earned by working UK3KP or RK3KP, 4 points by working first subgroup contestants, and 2 points for working second subgroup contestants. Contacts between stations of the third and fourth subgroups don't count.

[See report in NLD-1114 below that UK3KPF and RK3KPF will be used by UK3KP and RK3KP through August - Tr.]

In the HK Contest, UB5IEP took second place world wide in the category "single op/single band/c.w." The winner was SM7DLZ. U2PPA took second place worldwide in the category "multi-op/single transmitter/mixed; the winner was OK1KSO. Congrats!

Diplomas.

According to Ye. Zvontsov, UH8BO, Deputy Chairman of the Diploma Commission, applications for the "Ashkhabad" and "Turkmeniya" diplomas will be accepted only if postmarked by 1 July 1985. New rules for these diplomas are being prepared.

According to S. Krasnev, UA9LAH, Chief of the QSL Bureau, the address for the Tyumen' diploma is now: 625050, g. Tyumen', ul. Yamskaya, 116, Tyumenskoy RTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 116 Yamskaya Street, 625050 TYUMEN'].

According to V. Digilevich, UC2ACO, Chief of the Diploma Commission, the address for the "Minsk" diploma and for QSL's sent to Minsk city [i.e. Oblast' 188, "letter-letter" combination C-A] is: 220001, g. Minsk, ab./yashch. 19 [P. O. Box 19, 220001 MINSK].

Club News.

Beginning 1 July the beacon UL7JCK is in operation on 144,090 kHz. The F9FT antenna with 13 elements is directed westward from Ust'-Kamenogorsk. Its main purpose is to make soundings of sporadic E progagation. Submitted by S. Lunev, UL7JCK.

From 1 to 15 July UZ0ZWB/U0X will operate on all amateur bands CW and SSB from Koryakskiy Autonomous Okrug. This expedition was organized by the Council of the Kamchatskaya Oblast' Radio Club. Submitted by V. Filippov, UA0ZX, Chairman of the Club Council. [Translator's remarks: One wonders whether Moscow's interest in the same club, as evidenced by the article in EFIR-6/1985 (see pages d to f, above), may have spurred this DXpedition to the Koryakskiy National Okrug (District), which occupies the northern half of the Kamchatka Peninsula and which, given its remote location and presumed low level of amateur activity, is a logical choice for a DXpedition.]

SP, 3 July 1985, p 4, NLD-1113:
Propagation, by G. Lyapin, UA3AOW. A worsening of propagation compared with the long-term prediction in "Radio" magazine is expected 3 - 8 July, affecting polar paths and aurora areas. The revised Wolf number [chislo Vol'fa] for July is 17. Last month the Earth's magnetic field was disturbed only slightly, on 1, 6 - 7, 9, and 20 June.
Competitions. An ultrashortwave championship for the Urals and Siberia is scheduled for 13 and 14 July. Amateurs from Chelyabinskaya, Permskaya, Tyumenskaya, Kurganskaya, Kuslanayskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Kirovskaya, and Orenburgskaya oblasts and from the Bashkirskaya and Udmurtskaya ASSR's are invited to participate. From 1800 to 2400 MSK the competitions will take place on 144 MHz, from 0000 to 0200 on 430 MHz, from 0200 to 0400 on 1,215 MHz, and from 0400 to 0600 on 5.6 GHz. 'Phone and telegraphy may be used. Repeat QSO's are permitted after one hour. The exchange consists of a sequential number beginning with 001 with continuous numbering on all bands, the QSO number transmitted by the previous station worked, and the QTH locator. On 144 MHz each kilometer of distance to the station worked counts 1 point, on 430 MHz 2 points, on 1,215 MHz 3 points, and on 5.6 GHz 5 points. There are three categories: Collective station teams, individual station operators, and SWL's. Reports must be sent within 15 days to: 454106, Chelyabinsk, ul. 8-e Marta, 108, RTSh DOSAAF (Sudeyskoy kollegii) [Judges' Collegium, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 108 Eighth of March Street, 454106 CHELYABINSK]. Submitted by G. Bukreyev, UA9AI, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the FRS of Chelyabinskaya oblast'.
Diplomas.
To mark the 900th anniversary of the city of Lutsk [capital of Volynskaya oblast', Ukrainian SSR], the diploma "Lutsk-900" has been established, for which 900 points are required. Collective stations in Lutsk count 150 points, individual stations 100 points, and collective and individual stations from elsewhere in the oblast' 50 points. For amateurs in areas 3 to 5 (used for all-union competitions) the points are doubled. On ultrashortwave it is sufficient to work three stations in Volynskaya oblast'. QSO's made using any mode of emission from 1 January to 31 December 1985 count. Log extracts and postal money order receipts (the diploma costs 50 kopecks) are to be sent to: 263005, Volynskaya oblast', g. Lutsk, pr. Pobedy, 1, RTSh DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 1 Victory Prospekt, 263005 LUTSK (Volynskaya Oblast').

To receive the "Yam-Yamburg-Kingisepp 600 Years" diploma 600 points are required. QSO's with Kingisepp (Leningradskaya oblast') count 100 points and with other locations in Leningradskaya oblast' 10 points. QSL cards for SWL's in Kingisepp (up to a maximum of three) count 50 points each. QSO's made by any mode of emission, including mixed telegraph and telephony, from 1 May 1985 through 31 April 1986, may be counted. ... Log extracts are to sent by 1 January 1987 to: g. Kingisepp, prospekt Karla Marksa, 3, GK DOSAAF (diplomnoy komissii) [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF City Committee, 3 Karl Marx Prospekt, 188450 KINGISEPP (Leningradskaya oblast')]. The diploma will be issued to SWL's under analogous conditions. The following stations are active from Kingisepp: RA1CD, UA1CEO/CEP/CFK/CKA/CKC/CKE/CKF, UW1MQ, and UZ1CWR/CWS.

SP, 10 July 1985, p 4, NLD-1114:
Competitions.

Shortwave contests next month: YO DX CONTEST 3 - 4 August (telegraphy and telephony), WAE DX CONTEST 10 - 11 August (telegraphy), AA DX CONTEST 24 - 25 August (telegraphy).

Reports for the All-Union Competitions "Pionerskiy Efir-85" ("Pioneer Airwaves-85") described in NLD-1112 [26 June 1985] are to be sent to: 125366, GSP, Moskva, A-137, ul. "Pravdy", 24, 6-y etazh, radiostantsiya UK3KP [Radiostation UK3KP, 6th Floor, 24 "Pravda" Street, 125366 GSP MOSCOW A-137]. Until September, the collective stations of the newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" will use the call-signs UK3KPF and RK3KPF. [Translator's remarks: The twin stations UK3KP and RK3KP are among the few "special call" collective stations that retain the pre-1 May 1984 "K" designation for collective [kollektivnaya] station. The KP stands for "Komsomol'skaya Pravda," a newspaper published by the party youth organization Komsomol. It is assumed that the "F" added to the two calls marks the XII World Youth and Student Festival [XII Vsemirnyy festival' molodezhi i studentov] held in Moscow in late July and early August 1985.]

The international Ultrashortwave Competitions "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40") will take place from 1400 to 2400 UT on 27 July (first round) and from 0000 to 2400 (second round) in the segments 144 - 145 MHz and 432 - 433 MHz using telegraphy and telephony. The on-site contestants will operate this year from the GDR. The general call is CQ V ["Victory?"]. The exchange consists of RS or RST, a sequential QSO number beginning with 001, and QTH locator. The numbering of contacts is separate by band but continues upward for each band in the second round. Repeat contacts are counted only if made in separate rounds. Contacts within a QTH locator square count 1 point, with a neighboring square 2 points, separated by one square 3 points, and so on. In addition, further points are given for contacts 2 to 5 squares away (depending on the direction of the other station). Actually, the table is fairly complicated and not possible to explain in words. It was published in "Sovetskiy Patriot" on 19 July 1981. ... All radioamateurs can take part in these competitions but only those not operating from their permanent locations will be scored.

UA1DZ won the OK DX CONTEST in the multiband category, with 175,794 points. RB5MF and UH8EAA placed in the top five. ...

Club News.

From 10 through 20 July members of the Chernobyl'skaya Atomic Electric Power Station DOSAAF primary organization in Kiyevskaya Oblast' plan to operate from Ust'-Ordynskiy Buryatskiy Autonomous Okrug using the callsign UB4UWN/UA8T. They will be active on CW and SSB on all shortwave bands except 160 meters.
Submitted by L. Anisimov, UB5UER, over the air via UK3A.

4K1ZZ (RA3ZZ) is active for Soviet amateurs on 7,005 kHz, beginning at 1600 UT. Submitted by A. Lamitaynenen, RA3AR.

SP, 17 July 1985, p 4, NLD-1115:
Radioexpedition "Pobeda-40" ("Victory-40").

A decision has been taken on conducting a round in the Radioexpedition "Pobeda-40" devoted to the defeat of militarist Japan. From 8 August through 3 September memorial stations in Eastern Siberia and the Far East with callsigns beginning with EN0A... are to go on the air. War veterans are to be given the right again to operate with .../R following their calls [meaning of "R" unknown - Tr.]. Also, memorial stations that were on the air during the first half of this year will operate from 27 August through 3 September. A meeting of radiomen, communicators, and amateurs who took part in the Great Patriotic War is to be held in Vladivostok.

Many applications for the diploma "Pobeda-40" have arrived at the CRC Named After E. T. Krenkel'. A voluntary contest/diploma commission was set up recently to examine them. It is headed by A[natoliy Yefimovich] Korotkov, UA3AHB [a photo and biosketch of whom appear in "Radio" #06/1985 p 14]. In the very near future the sorting and recording of applications and reports (four postal sacks full) will begin.

Competitions.

At the time of preparation, rules for the YU DX CONTEST had not been received by the FRS of the USSR. The last rules received were published in NLD-1018.

[Rules for the WAE DX CONTEST.]

SP, 21 July 1985, p 4, independent article: "RESULTS AND LESSONS," by A. Vinnik, Chief, Administration of Technical and Military Application Forms of Sport, Central Committee, DOSAAF USSR
[On the results of the First All-Union Youth Sport Games, which featured 13 of the most popular "technical and military-application forms of sport" (tekhnicheskiye i voyenno-prikladnyye vidy sporta) which "genuinely prepare young men for (their) difficult military service," namely:]

Speed radiotelegraphy	Skorostnaya radiotelegr.
Bullet shooting	Pulevaya strel'ba
Ship modeling sport	Sudomodel'n. sport
???	VPM
Underwater speed events	Podvodnyye skorostnyye vida
Service dog breeding	Sluzhebnoye sobakovodst.
Aircraft modeling sport	Aviamodel'n. sport
Cross-country motorcycle racing	Motokross
Radio mixed events	Mnogobor'ye radistov
Maritime mixed events	Morskoye mnogobor'ye
Sport radiodirectionfinding	Sportivnaya radiopeleng.
[Miniature motorcar racing?]	Karting
Auto modeling sport	Avtomodel'n. sport

SP, 24 July 1985, p 4, NLD-1116:
Festival Contests. The collective radio station of the newspaper "Komsomol'skaya Pravda" invites amateurs to take part in the contest "Ten Festival Cities." The first one to contact the youth festival capitals -- Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Bucharest, Helsinki, Havana, Sofia, Berlin (two QSO's with different stations) and Moscow (two QSO's, one of them with either UK3KPF or RA3KPF) will receive a memorial prize. Contacts count if made on CW, SSB, or RTTY on any amateur band from 9 July through 3 August. In addition, ten memorial prizes will be awarded to those making the greatest number of contacts with festival capitals during the same period; not all capitals need be worked. One more memorial prize will be given to the first amateurs to submit 12 QSL cards confirming contacts during the shortest period with all festival capitals, using any mode of emission, from 1 January 1947 through 9 July 1985. Reports go to the editorial offices of "Komsomol'skaya Pravda." Submitted by L[eonid] Labutin, UA3CR.
Competitions. [Continuation of rules for WAE DX CONTEST. QTC system. Country list.]
Club News. Activity days sponsored by amateurs of Voroshilovskaya and Donetskaya oblasts will be held 30 - 31 August to mark the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement.

SP, 31 July 1985, p 4, NLD-1117:
Competitions. In the Shortwave Telephone Radiocommunication Championship of the USSR [the context indicates it is a contest for women - Tr.], D. Soboleva, UA3EDL, from Orel, was the champion. A. Khachaturova, RA3AG, from Moscow, took second place, and V. Mokhova, RB5AR, from Suma, took third. Among collective stations, UL8LWZ, UZ4FWO, and UZ6LWT took the first three places. Eighteen individual stations and 37 YL collective stations took part.

Club News.

On 8 - 9 August activity days will be sponsored by the amateurs of Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Oblast'. Contacts with war veterans UA6EAF and RA6EAA will count extra. Reports go to: 357100, g. Cherkessk, ul Komsomol'skaya, 31, GK DOSAAF, diplomnoy komissii [Diploma Commission, DOSAAF City Committee, 31 Komsomol Street, 357100 CHERKESSK].

The address to which QSL's for amateurs in Shakhty (Rostovskaya Oblast') and adjoining populated points should be sent has changed to: 346500, g. Shakhty, ul. Lenina, 118, RTSh DOSAAF, QSL byuro [QSL Bureau, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 118 Lenin Street, 346500 SHAKHTY].

The new address of the Prokop'yevskaya Radio Technical School is: 653039, Kemerovskaya oblast', g. Prokop'yevsk, ul. im. Zholtovskogo, 3, RTSh DOSAAF [DOSAAF Radio Technical School, 3 Zholtovskiy Street, 653039 PROKOP'YEVSK (Kemerovskaya oblast')]. The city QSL bureau is located at the same address. Submitted by P. Gladkikh, RA9UII, Chairman of the City FRS.

A more precise address for the QSL bureau to which cards for amateurs in Noril'sk, Talnakh, Kayerkan, and Snezhnogorsk are to be sent (see NLD-1107) is: 663310, g. Noril'sk-10, ab./yashch. 552, RTSh DOSAAF, QSL byuro [QSL Bureau, DOSAAF Radio Technical School, P. O. Box 552, 663310 NORIL'SK-10]. Submitted by S. Kudryavtsev, UA0BAJ.

[end]